

# Case of 13 in Hands of Foley Sq. Jury

By HARRY RAYMOND

The Smith Act thought-control case against the 13 New York Communists was placed in the hands of a jury of six men and six women at 2:23 p.m. yesterday.

Deliberations by the jury began, following a two-hour-and-20-minute charge by Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock.

Before the jury filed out of the box, in the custody of three U. S. deputy marshals, defense attorney John T. McCarnan filed a 25-page protest against the judge's charge, stating it was highly prejudicial in favor of the prosecution.

The defense objections, made on behalf of all the defendants, asserted:

- Judge Dimock's charge failed to remind the jury of the extent of public passion and prejudice against the Communist Party and the defendants.

- It failed explicitly to remind the jury of the sources of this passion and prejudice.

- It did not address a clear command to the jury to put aside its prejudices and disregard the campaign of prejudice and passion against the defendants and their party.

Judge Dimock overruled the defense objections.

## 9½ MONTHS

The historic case, in which the 13 defendants are charged with conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence, went to the jury nine months and 15 days after the case was called for trial last March 31. The actual trial began April 24, after Judge Dimock rejected a defense challenge of the jury panel.

During that challenge, the defense placed before the court documentary evidence which revealed federal jury panels in the Southern New York District were loaded in favor of rich owners and manufacturers and discriminated against manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

During the trial, the prosecution called 10 witnesses, all highly-paid professional anti-labor informers, either renegades from the Communist Party or stoopigeons planted in the Party by the FBI. The infamous Louis F. Budenz headed the motley parade of government witnesses.

Testifying for the defense were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, famous Communist woman leader and a defendant who acted as her own lawyer, and Abraham B. Magil, author and newspaper correspondent. The third defense witness was a former New Mexico editor.

Besides Miss Flynn, the defendants are: Pettis Perry, national Negro leader and alternate member of the Communist Party's national committee; Claudia Jones, national woman Negro leader and secretary of the party's national woman's commission; Alexander Trautenberg, head of International Publishers, a book firm specializing in publication of Marxist literature; William W. Weinstone, Marxist organizer, educator and writer; George Blake Charney, Communist Party organizer; Betty Gannett, Marxist organizer and educator; Alexander Bittelman, Marxist theoretician; Albert Lannon, national maritime coordinator for the Communist Party; Louis Weinstock, former secretary-treasurer, AFL Painters District Council 9; Arnold Johnson, Communist organizer; Jacob Mindel, Marxist educator, and V. J. Jerome, Marxist educator and theoretician.

At the close of the government's case last fall, defense attorneys moved for a judgment of acquittal for all defendants, charging that there was insufficient evidence to link them with the charges in the indictment. After a long argument, Judge Dimock agreed there was insufficient evidence against defendants Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun. He acquitted the two but rejected the motion to free the other 13 defendants.

Israel Amter, well-known Communist leader, and Marian Bachrach, former public relations aide for the national Communist Party

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## All Through the Night They March for Mercy

By ALAN MAX

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—One thirty in the morning, Pennsylvania Ave. is deserted except for an occasional cab or trolley car. The silence is broken only by the hundreds of birds among the columns of the Treasury Building.

Down the street between the Treasury and the White House can be seen the tops of placards, so slowly moving back and forth—This reporter joins the line.

On our backs, attached by a cord around the shoulders, swing signs with the single word "Clemency." One placard says: "24-Hour-a-Day Vigil to Save the Rosenbergs—This Is the Vigil's 18th Day." Actually, it is 90 minutes into the 19th day, but the sign has not yet been changed.

"Eighteenth Day" has special meaning—the day originally set for the electrocution.

The White House is completely dark, and Harry Truman is evi-

### Truman Says Mercy Plea Not Yet Received

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Truman, when asked at his press conference today whether he had reached a decision on the Rosenberg case, said the case had not reached him yet.

dently fast asleep up there on the second floor. We march six feet apart, slowly, silently.

A young woman stands at the corner—she is one of the group of day-time "counter pickets." She has stopped by to make some vile remarks—particularly to the women marchers, who ignore her, and to describe the new and especially horrible poster she plans to have later in the day. Then she pays a visit to the squad car which is always across the street and chats with the cops. The motor of the squad car is on all night to keep the cops warm, for it is a cold night.

### NEXT SHIFT

Two a.m. The next two-hour shift of marchers arrives from the Rosenberg committee's headquarters at Inspiration House to relieve the Midnight-to-2 a.m. marchers. A young Negro worker from Chicago—who has been marching for six days—is now on the line. The cops press their faces against the squad car windows and stare at a young white woman walks next to the Negro.

The night is clear, but many of the nights have been terribly wet ones, with the marchers having to change their clothes at the end of each shift. Umbrellas did not keep them dry, for they used them to protect the placards.

There have been pregnant women on the line, their thoughts on the mother in the death-cell,

and marchers have come from as far away as Los Angeles.

Grandstands have just been erected on Pennsylvania Ave. for next Tuesday's inaugural. They are

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## CHIEF MOSCOW RABBI RIPS DOCTORS' PLOT

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, Jan. 15.—Queried about discovery of doctors' murder plot, Rabbi Solomon Schliffer, chief Moscow Rabbi, said yesterday: "These doctors who are Jewish are accused not as Jews but as Soviet citizens. Anti-Semitism has been rooted out by law and by will of people, but any Soviet citizen who is proved to harm Soviet Union must be punished irrespective of religion or national origin. Similarly all persons meriting reward are rewarded without bias. Jews are active all facets of Soviet life. Many recently awarded famed Stalin prizes."

The Rabbi's statement was supported by other leaders of the congregation. Schliffer is also president of the Jewish community of Moscow. He made the statement after evening prayer.

## DULLES PROCLAIMS 'LIBERATION' GOALS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—With the Moscow charges of a "Project X" plot to murder Soviet army chiefs still ringing in his ears, John Foster Dulles today brazenly repeated his theme that "containment" against the Socialist states is "not enough."

Minutes before he was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to be Secretary of State in President Eisenhower's administration, Dulles said the United States would not "tolerate" continuation of the Soviet-Chinese alliance, and declared this country must work to "disintegrate" the Soviet "grip" on other peoples. Dulles declared the U. S. must adopt an aggressive foreign policy and do all it can short of "general war" to "liberate" the "enslaved peoples" of the world.

## Bus Firms Can Pay for 40-Hr. Week Without Pay Cut, Report Reveals

Profits of the nine private bus lines as of Sept. 30, 1952 bolstered demands of the Transport Workers Union for a 40-hour week without loss of take-home pay. A confidential report by the Mayor's Transit Advisory Committee to the Board of Estimate last Dec. 23, released yesterday, disclosed that six of the nine companies showed an actual profit on the books and three of those reporting "losses" had failed to reveal "hidden" revenues from stocks of subsidiary bus firms.

Fifth Ave. Coach Corp. which claimed an operating deficit, received enough dividends from its New York City Omnibus subsidiary stock to net an overall profit from January through September of 1952.

Two small lines, the Ave. B and East Broadway Transit Co. and the Queensborough Bridge Railway were the other two companies to report "operating deficits." The Commission pointed out, however, that Ave. B paid high executive salaries and the Queensborough line owned all the stock of the Steinway Omnibus Corp. which showed an operating profit.

Of the three companies, Fifth Ave. Coach—one of the largest private bus lines in the city—claimed the highest operating loss.

"Notwithstanding the projected operating loss of \$243,000 for the year 1952," the commission said of the Fifth Ave. line, "this company's complete statement will show a small profit resulting principally from receipt of approxi-

mately \$270,000" in dividends from stocks of its subsidiary corporation, the New York City Omnibus Corp.

During the first nine months of 1952, the Commission added, "it should be noted" the Fifth Avenue line paid out \$180,000 in dividends to its stockholders.

Observers asked if three of the nine lines which claimed a loss actually showed a profit, how much money were the six companies who admitted a "small" profit really making?

### Phila. Transit Still Shut Tight

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Philadelphia's transit monopoly is

maintained completely shut down today for the second day as the 10,500 striking workers continued out solidly. Meanwhile, statements by union, city and company officials flew thick and fast.

The contract which the strikers charge the company sought to force down their throats, provides for a gradual introduction of the 40-hour week and a step-up of hourly raises to 21 cents within 18 months—eight cents immediately, six more cents next September, another seven cents in June, 1954, with the contract to last for 25 months.

The workers voted down this proposal originally recommended for approval by the officers of the Transport Workers Union, demanding 40 hours immediately at no cut

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# Negro Frameup Victim Joins in Rosenberg Plea

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 15 (FP).—Theodore Jordan, victim of a murder frameup 20 years ago, has appealed to President Truman to grant clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Visited by a delegation from the Washington and Oregon prisoners relief committees, Jordan

## Lenin Forum Here Sunday

The 29th Anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin will be commemorated at a special Forum at the Jefferson School of Social Science Sunday at 8:45 p.m.

Alexander Trachtenberg will speak on "Lenin As I Saw Him," recounting impressions of Lenin on his visit to the Soviet Union shortly after the great October Revolution.

The Soviet film classic "Lenin in October" will be shown.

Chairman will be Howard Selam, Director of the Jefferson School.

said he had already written the President that he knew well "how it feels to be in the death house."

Jordan has been in prison more than 19 years. The 47-year-old Negro worker's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment within a few hours of the execution date after a long defense campaign in which Oregon labor played a major role.

Jordan was convicted in 1933 of the murder of a dining car steward in Klamath Falls. The case was spotlighted last year when a Chicago woman admitted she knew her husband—and not Jordan—had killed the steward. Since

that disclosure friends have stepped up the campaign for Jordan's immediate release by Gov. Paul L. Patterson (R).

## U.S. Casualties Now 128,721

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Pentagon reported today that American battle casualties in Korea now total 128,721, an increase of 191 over last week.

The list include all casualties include 22,683 dead, 93,269 wounded, 9,282 missing, 2,093 captured, and 1,394 previously reported missing but returned to military control.

# In ENGLAND the cries grow for: CLEMENCY

Among the many people in England who have urged President Truman to save the lives of the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are:

**PROFESSORS**  
John S. Hoyland  
Philip Warren-Bell  
Dr. K. E. Braun  
Alan D. Bush  
**MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY**  
**RESEARCH SCIENTISTS**  
Crawshaw  
Fowler  
Herzenberg  
Kaiser  
Maddox  
Murray  
Newth  
Pickering  
Rowlands  
**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**  
F. F. Heymann  
J. Maynard Smith  
A. Thompson  
V. Stubbens  
M. J. Seaton

C. B. O. Mohr  
J. B. Hasted  
D. M. Ross  
D. R. Newth  
E. H. S. Burhop  
A. R. Ness  
J. B. S. Haldane  
**WRITERS**  
Cedric Dover  
Alex Comfort  
**LAWYERS**  
Kenneth Ingram  
Stanley Moore  
Robert S. W. Pollard  
E. M. White  
**MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT**  
Sydney Silverman  
**HISTORIAN**  
Hugh J. Shonfield  
**MEDICAL TECHNICIANS**  
Fisher  
Gordon  
Hart  
Humphrey  
Jackson  
Burry  
Hiltor

## DON'T EXECUTE INNOCENT, SAYS FRENCH MAGAZINE

Indicative of the international support for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Les Temps Modernes, edited by the playwright Jean Paul Sartre, carries an article in its January issue by Rene Guyonnet urging that they not be executed.

"... After reading 1,715 pages of the trial," says the article, "no doubt can remain: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are innocent, it will be innocents that will be executed ... if President Truman does not grant clemency."

From Vancouver, British Columbia, the Rev. Keith Woolard of the St. John's United Church of Canada in a message declared, "I would associate myself with any appeal for clemency on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg on the grounds that it is morally wrong to exact the supreme penalty, regardless of the so-called merits of the case."

"Moreover, prevailing war hysteria and its conscious or unconscious influence in the processes

of justice should also give a nation pause in exercising the death penalty. ..."

Also from Vancouver, Rabbi David C. Kogen of the Congregation Beth Israel declared, "I believe that all thinking people are disturbed at the extreme sentence that has been handed down. ... It is ironical that at this time when some of the arch criminals instrumental in the genocide which took place during the past decade and more have been set free while the Rosenbergs are scheduled to pay the supreme penalty. ..."

It was also learned that in Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest industrial city, every Jewish organization, religious, cultural and others are on record urging President Truman to grant clemency. The local committee has held a great meeting calling for clemency and presented the U. S. Ambassador there with 2,100 signatures of doctors, engineers, professors, and every other leading personality of that city calling for clemency.

## Like Sacco-Vanzetti, Says Pastor

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 12.—The Rosenberg case "has all the earmarks of another Sacco-Vanzetti incident," the Rev. Harold J. Bass declared in a letter to President Truman urging clemency for the Jewish-American mother and father.

The Rev. Bass' letter was reprinted in The Tacoma News-Tribune letter column.

The Methodist clergyman expressed concern because "from what I can learn, much evidence of a kind one should expect to support such a harsh sentence is lacking. The current hysteria seems to have influenced the case."

"At its strongest," the Rev. Bass continued, "the charge is that of passing secret information to an ally." However, he added, since

"giving information to Russia was a common practice indulged in and endorsed by many in high authority," why have the Rosenbergs been singled out?

"The chemistry and physics of the atom bomb were known to European scientists just as early as to our own. We have no monopoly on this information. Moreover, so involved is the detail that scientists scoff at the ability of untrained persons to transmit anything of consequence."

"Even if the crime measured up to the indictment, we have no tradition that justifies the death sentence in time of peace. Why should we break tradition by the execution of both husband and wife, the parents of two distraught children?"

"One can see no good purpose being served by carrying out this harsh sentence. Rather, one fears that our failure to exercise patience and mercy may have consequences of evil."

"For these reasons and that our nation not commit an act which we may afterward regret, I implore you to exercise your powers to commute the sentence and give our people a chance to look at the whole episode again in a saner day, when this hysteria has passed."

"Moreover, and now I write as a minister of religion—this is an excellent opportunity for us to show mercy in connection with the atom bomb; and must we, ourselves, not seek mercy from Almighty God for having been the first to use that instrument on the defenseless?"

## More Voices in FRANCE Cry: CLEMENCY

Among the organizations, political bodies and individuals in France who have urged President Truman to save the lives of the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are:

### GOV'T BODIES, OFFICIALS

Municipal Council of Seyne  
Municipal Council of Uzereche  
Municipal Council of Tremblay-les-Ceonesse  
Mayor Derignon of Vallauris  
Municipal Council of Vallauris  
M. Mornet, Attorney General  
Deputy Gilbert de Chambrun

### ACADEMICIANS

Prof. Weill-Halle, member of Academie de Medicine  
Prof. Jeanne Levy  
Professors of The Sorbonne: Daesch, George, Jankelevitch, Lutand, Prenant, Lessier, Wagner

Prof. L. Barralier  
Prof. E. Aubel  
Prof. J. Orzel, Museum of Natural History

### ENGINEERS

Rene Picard, Engineer, Polytechnical School, Paris  
Salesse, Electrical Engineer  
Carnaud, Industrial Engineer  
Calon, Industrial Engineer  
Creusot, Engineer, Polytechnical School  
Roc'at, Engineer of the Central

Lyon School  
Becker, Mining Engineer  
Bergeron, Electrical Engineer

### LAWYERS

Andre Blumel  
Paul Villard  
Maurice Edelman  
Simon Cahen  
Nicole J. Dreyfus  
Paul Demeulenaere  
Charles Lederman  
Andre Stibbe  
Pierre Braun

### CLERGY

Rev. Father Berger  
Rev. Vienney

### SCIENTIST

Paul Le Rolland, director, Society for Advancement of Science of France

### OTHERS

Jean D'Alsace  
Claude Frederic Levy  
Jacques Leman  
Jean Lenoir  
Pierre Paraf  
General Le Corguille  
Julien Racamond  
Mme. Surrotte  
Louis de Villefosse  
Dr. Sicard de Plazolles, Director, Fournier Institute and President League for the Rights of Man  
Jean Picart Le Doux, Master Tapestry Maker.

## Jobless for 7 Months—Gives Watch

By STEVE MURDOCK

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 14.—A man who had been on strike for seven months put his gold watch in the collection box.

A crowd, estimated conservatively at 450 persons, contributed \$1,017.44 to the campaign to win clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, sentenced to die the week of Jan. 12 for alleged "conspiracy to commit espionage."

The meeting voted to send a wire to President Truman urging clemency. It backed this demand with hundreds of airmail letters to Truman, written on the spot.

This was a meeting at Willard Junior high school on Friday night, Jan. 2, 1953, called on only one week's notice by East Bay Committee to Save the Rosenbergs.

The Berkeley board of education had voted 3 to 2 only a week before to permit use of the school. The American Legion had issued threatening statements that were in fact incitements to violence.

On the day of the meeting Alameda county Dist. Atty. J. Frank Coakley had issued a 15-page "opinion" criticizing the Berkeley school board for having permitted use of the school building by the Rosenberg committee.

Despite this atmosphere, the audience gave ovations to the speakers urging clemency.

Mrs. Helen Sobell, who that very day had visited her husband, Morton Sobell, at Alcatraz, drew an ovation when she was introduced and an even more intense round of applause when she finished.

Mrs. Sobell moved the capacity audience to tears with her simple, yet eloquent, account of what happened to her husband, herself and the Rosenbergs since their arrest in 1950.

"Mortie is my husband, but he

had voted 3 to 2 only a week before to permit use of the school. The American Legion had issued threatening statements that were in fact incitements to violence.

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## MRS. MORTON SOBEL PLEADS: 'DON'T STOP FIGHTING'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15.—"We have 30 years to establish my husband's innocence but only a few hours remain in which to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's lives. Don't stop fighting back for one minute." This was the message left with 250 residents of San Fernando valley over the weekend by Mrs. Morton Sobell, wife of the man sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for his alleged involvement in the atom bomb "conspiracy" frameup. Mrs. Sobell spoke at a rally held by the Valley Clemency Committee for the Rosenbergs.

Mrs. Sobell moved the capacity audience to tears with her simple, yet eloquent, account of what happened to her husband, herself and the Rosenbergs since their arrest in 1950.

"We are guilty of one thing," said this small woman, her mouth close to the microphone, "and I speak for Ethel and Julie and for my husband, Morty."

"We are guilty of not having crawled. We are guilty because we do not crawl now."

"We stand between you and prison. We stand between you and the electric chair."

Vincent Hallinan, recent Progressive party candidate for the President, declared, "No government has a right to whip up hysteria and then to reach out for victims to convict in the atmosphere of that same hysteria."

Rev. E. Leroy Evans of the First Institutional Baptist church in San Francisco, delivered the invocation.

is your 'brother' in this never-ending fight for a decent world for ourselves and our children. And Ethel and Julie are your 'brother and sister.' They stand between you and concentration camps, between you and death," Mrs. Sobell. She asked:

"How much are their lives worth to you?"

The standing room only audience answered eloquently as they contributed \$185 to help save the Rosenbergs.

Other speakers were Mrs. Terry Duxler and Mrs. Lee Solomon, two of the valley delegates to last week's Washington, D. C. vigil.

Both delegates urged the continuous sending of telegrams, letters and telephone calling to the President demanding clemency for the Rosenbergs.



# A PROSECUTOR HINTS THREATS AT THE 'WORKER'

Federal prosecutor David L. Marks, in summing up the government's lying case against the Communist leaders at Foley Square, attacked the Daily Worker as part of the alleged "conspiracy."

There can be no doubt that the prosecutor was trying to intimidate this paper and its readers, and possibly to lay the groundwork for further attacks upon its freedom to publish.

The financial masters dominat-

ing our country cannot tolerate any voice which exposes their war program. They have succeeded in regimenting the mass of newspapers so that no peep of the truth will break through. Their control over the organs of news and opinion will be almost complete if they can put us of business.

They know our power. They have seen the campaigns organized through the Daily Worker for an end to the Korean War and have

felt its effects. They have felt the influence of the Daily Worker in the great struggles of the labor movement, against lynch terror, in bringing the issue of the Rosenbergs before the country and the world.

And so they would like to shut us up. The words of Marks may be intended to prepare the way for doing this while maintaining the pretense of "freedom."

We do not think our readers,

and many other Americans, will permit them to get away with this further gross violation of traditional American freedom, and will rally to our defense.

There is an immediate way to get behind the paper and defend it. This is by going out now and spreading it widely; by putting the circulation campaign over. There is no more powerful way to make the ruling circles of the country thing again about attack-

ing the Daily Worker further.

It will also enlist more people in the fight to prevent any such attacks.

In the name of our imprisoned editor, John Gates and our imprisoned former publisher, Ben Davis, both victims of the advancing process of thought-control, let's get behind the Daily Worker and build a powerful defense by winning thousands of new readers.

## Chevrolet Local Asks Rosenberg Clemency

By MILTON HOWARD

The executive board of the large Chevrolet local 659 of the CIO United Auto Workers voted 9-2 to ask President Truman to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

men, and to neighborhoods. Trade unions are especially urged to join the clemency drive since behind the "kill-the-Rosenbergs" drive are some of America's worst labor-haters.

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the UAW international offices.

At the same time, the weekly New Republic, came out editorially for Presidential clemency. The magazine says it believes "that the Rosenbergs' sentence should be commuted to life imprisonment" not because it questions their guilt but "for the sake of America's worldwide position. Millions of non-Communists in countries allied with us are troubled by the severity of these sentences." The weekly magazine The Nation has similarly urged clemency though expressing more doubt about the verdict itself.

Observers watching the progress of the people's campaign for executive clemency have noted with alarm that with every day, every hour crucial, there has been a certain falling-off of activity for clemency.

This coincides with the appearance of an organized "let-them-die" campaign which clearly comes from high quarters. The "let-them-die" drive was announced with the appearance a week ago of a top committee which included C. E. Wilson of General Motors, Samuel Rosenman, and Dr. D. Poling.

Since then, a tremendous newspaper campaign in the Hearst and Scripps-Howard press has been unleashed based on the falsehoods of the Oliver Pilat series in the New York Post. All of this propaganda is based on the unsupported and unproved story of the one key government witness, David Greenglass, and on the hysterical myth of an "atomic secret." That there was not one piece of evidence to corroborate Greenglass, or that nothing was ever submitted to show that the Rosenbergs had ever engaged in any espionage or had ever met any agents of a foreign power is conveniently overlooked in this "kill-the-Rosenbergs" propaganda.

This propaganda is having its effect, however, some leading participants in the clemency fight note. They cited yesterday the fact that some leading trade unions whose top leadership had privately expressed their desire clemency still failed to take action as a result of the new pressure against clemency.

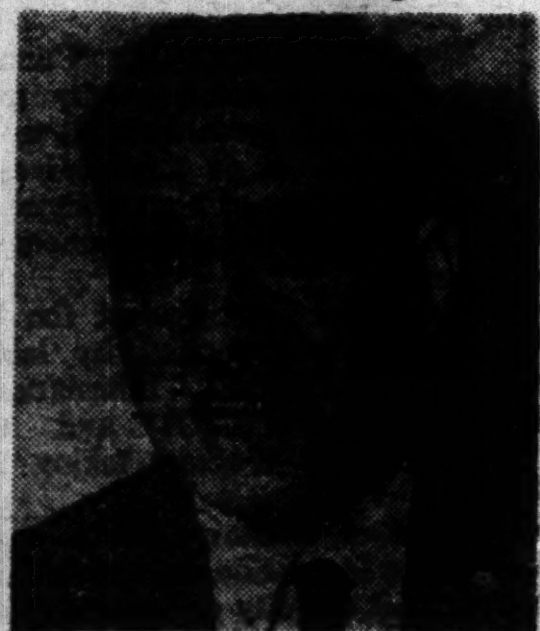
At the same time, in addition to the 1,500 leading Protestant clergymen, Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold Urey, atomic scientists, who have asked President Truman to commute the death sentence, another large group is expected to make a similar appeal.

It was strongly urged yesterday that the "kill-the-Rosenbergs" propaganda coming from sources which were jolted by the tremendous world protest should be challenged by new people's activities. It is urged that the clemency appeal be taken to local community leaders, to Mayors, Congressmen, clergy-

men, and to neighborhoods. Trade unions are especially urged to join the clemency drive since behind the "kill-the-Rosenbergs" drive are some of America's worst labor-haters.

It is also urged that ads be placed in newspapers reprinting the statements of Dr. Urey, Dr. Einstein, Dr. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, and the leading clergymen already mentioned. This material is available at the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City. In New York City an around-the-clock vigil is being held on Delancey St. at Suffolk and Norfolk near the Loew's Delancey Theatre. The headquarters are at 158 Rivington St. A request for volunteers has been issued to keep the vigil going day and night. President Truman has until Jan. 20 to act.

## Greet Jack Stachel On His Birthday



STACHEL

Jack Stachel will observe his birthday—second since he has been in jail Sunday, Jan. 18. Have you greeted him yet? His address is: Jack Stachel, Box PMB 8659, Danbury, Conn.

## 75 Harlem Leaders Hail Winning of City Market

The action of the Board of Estimate in unanimously approving \$500,000 municipal public market for Harlem was acclaimed yesterday by some 75 community organization delegates before the Board. In December, the project was blocked when Samuel Schacter

appeared before the Board and claimed to represent the United Real Estate Owners Assn. He proposed an old building on the site, at 140 Street and 8th Ave., be used instead of a new structure. Schacter's organization was later found out to be largely a paper one.

"It was because our demonstration showed complete unity behind this years-old fight for a public market in Harlem that the Board voted unanimously," said Edward A. Beresford, chairman of the Colonial Tenants Committee. The group derives its name from Colonial Park.

Lester Hines of the Consumers Protective Committee was among the various community organization representatives, who thanked the Board.

Represented also among the busload of delegates were Yoruba Literary Society; St. Philip's Episcopal Church and the Mayor's Committee on Unity.

The years-old effort of the Harlem community to obtain a public market was among the projects fought for by former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Communist Negro leader now in Terre Haute federal prison on a Smith Act frameup conviction.

The city authorized purchase of the site in 1950. Residents of the crowded community where 20,000 persons occupy a square mile see a public market as a defense against the notorious price gouging and sale of understandard vegetables and foods to Harlem residents.

## CIO Phone Union To Ask Pay Raise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The CIO Communication Workers announced that it will seek an unspecified pay raise in forthcoming negotiations with Bell System telephone companies. It said it will present a 10-point program in negotiations, with higher wages heading the list.

## Estimate Board Gags Tenants, OKs Project

Some 300 tenants, Negro, white and Puerto Rican, angrily left the Board of Estimate hearing room yesterday when their spokesmen were summarily cut off and police-

ber assigned by the tenants' group to speak who got the floor. Rev. Murray Walters, however, reached the microphone, said that he was a tenant at the area and a graduate of Columbia University, and declared: "We couldn't possibly pay the high rentals that will be asked in the project. I, for instance, pay \$35 a month. If we lost our home, there is no assurance we can get others at the same price in the same area."

Board representatives later said that the Title I dwelling units, which would form the highest-priced cooperative units, would not be undertaken until federal funds have been assured under the Title III, or public housing, for the General Grant Houses, so-called low-cost units.

During the hearing, Rep. Jacob Javits (R-NY) expressed doubt that the incoming Congress would approve such funds.

"The board spent endless time hearing the other side but refused to recognize me although I stood by the mike for a long time, and recognized only one of the designated tenant speakers," said Mrs. Barbara Smith, young Negro member of the Committee to Save Our Homes, which has more than 3,000 members.

"Do they call that democracy?" she asked indignantly. "We have no assurance of any apartments that we can move into in the area which will be anywhere near the level we can afford to pay. All I was trying to do was to get some stipulation into the contract assuring us tenants of homes of equal rentals. But they would not even hear me."

Msgr. Emile Komoro of St. Joseph's Church was the only mem-

ber assigned by the tenants' group to speak who got the floor. Rev. Murray Walters, however, reached the microphone, said that he was a tenant at the area and a graduate of Columbia University, and declared: "We couldn't possibly pay the high rentals that will be asked in the project. I, for instance, pay \$35 a month. If we lost our home, there is no assurance we can get others at the same price in the same area."

"I have been told that there are too many Negroes, Puerto Ricans and minority groups getting too close to Columbia—think of it."

At this point, a member of the Board asked him to get to the point of his speaking.

The minister concluded by saying, "I want to thank the Board members for hearing us but I also want to rebuke you for not giving us five times the amount of time we had."

It was an exceedingly busy day for the Board of Estimate. Some 600 delegates from Brooklyn who came to City Hall on a Fort Greene housing project departed when it was set over until Jan. 29. A group of some 50 mothers and children waited to present their grievance regarding a school site for P.S. 198 for 12th St., between Aves. B and C, Manhattan. The mothers told reporters, "A site on Szold Place between 11th and 12th already has been approved by the Board of Education, but we are informed the Yellow Taxi Co., bought it yesterday." The mothers added: "We want our school."

## Rarbak Acts to Expel 6 Painters In Witchhunt of Rank and File

Martin Rarbak, under fire for a big drop in membership and deterioration of conditions of painters in District Council 9, AFL Painters, moved to expel six more of the Rank-and-File leaders on charges of "Communism." Rarbak is secretary-treasurer of the district council and in his five years in office developed a regime patterned on much of "King" Joe Ryan's in the AFL longshoremen's union.

One of the men placed on charges is not even accused of being a member of a "subversive" organization but for "associating" with others called "Communists." He is Ralph French, of Local 454, for many years a business agent. Another of those on charges are Sam Winn, business agent of Local 490; Julius Zupan, for many years recording secretary of Local 905, Bronx and three other mem-

bers of that local.

Upon hearing of the move by Rarbak's machine, a membership meeting of Local 905 decided solidly to back the four and defend them when the trial gets under way. Similar action was taken at a membership meeting of Winn's Local 490 and a defense committee was named.

In the meantime, it was indicated at the Local 905 meeting, that Rarbak himself is to face charges of malfeasance of office based on reported financial irregularities.

The action against the six had its precedent in the expulsion of Louis Weinstock, for ten years secretary-treasurer, who led the cleanout in the Council of the racketeers of the thirties, and several others.

Facing difficulties in his own "Progressive Group," with some

elements there balking at renominating him for next June's election, and exposure of his close relations with heads of the Masters Painters, Rarbak, according to the Rank and File Committee, seeks to invoke his old weapon of a red scare.

His action against French may also bring him into contempt of a court ruling rendered less than a month ago. It was an award of \$1,500 damages and reversal of the council's action against French on a trumped-up charge, that resulted in his removal as business agent. The court ruling also enjoined the Council and Rarbak from reprisals against French. Papers were already served on Rarbak requiring him to explain his action to the judge.

Conditions in the unionized section of the painting industry have so deteriorated that it is estimated

the membership is down to hardly more than a third of the 15,000 the council had at the high point of the Weinstock administration. Rarbak is also the target of some smaller employers among the Master Painters in a move within that organization against paying what is called a \$100 "shakedown" from each employer to a Rarbak-run outfit. Defending themselves, the officers of the Masters Painters sent a letter on Dec. 29 to every employer, reminding them that Rarbak was helpful in getting rid of certain provisions of the contracts negotiated by Weinstock.

"The association does not have to apologize for the last agreement," reads the letter, "which did not include an increase in wages and eliminated some obnoxious and unworkable provisions which were incorporated by the previous administrations."



# Wall Street's World Bureaucracy

By Labor Research Association  
THE POSTWAR world-wide expansion of U. S. Big Business has just been indirectly glorified in word and song. The U. S. Army, it is reported, has tentatively selected a new marching theme. This expressively titled creation "The Army's Always There," runs in part:

"To the far flung corners of the earth, at a moment's notice we're off and gone... When there's trouble brewing anywhere, you can bet the Army's always there. Any place on earth we prove our worth, ready to do our share..." (N. Y. Times, Jan. 9, 1953.)

It is true that the U. S. Army is stationed all over the world. Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Korea, Formosa, North Africa and Iceland are just a few of the army's present-day bivouacs. It is also true that there would be a lot less "trouble brewing anywhere" if the U. S. Army decamped and returned to its original task of national defense.

Because the "army's everywhere," the American people are spending an estimated \$44 billion dollars on the upkeep of army, navy, and air-force in the fiscal year of 1953. The cost of these far encampments will rise to \$46 billion in fiscal 1954, Truman's recent Budget Message tells us. These figures exclude all the other closely-related war items in the U. S. budget, such as "foreign aid," veterans' benefits, interest on the government war debt, and atomic bomb projects.

These huge expenditures for waste and destruction shockingly contrast with combined expenditures of the U. S. govern-

ment for housing, education and social security. In 1953 these are estimated to total \$3.6 billion, and they are scheduled to decline in 1954 to \$3.4 billion.

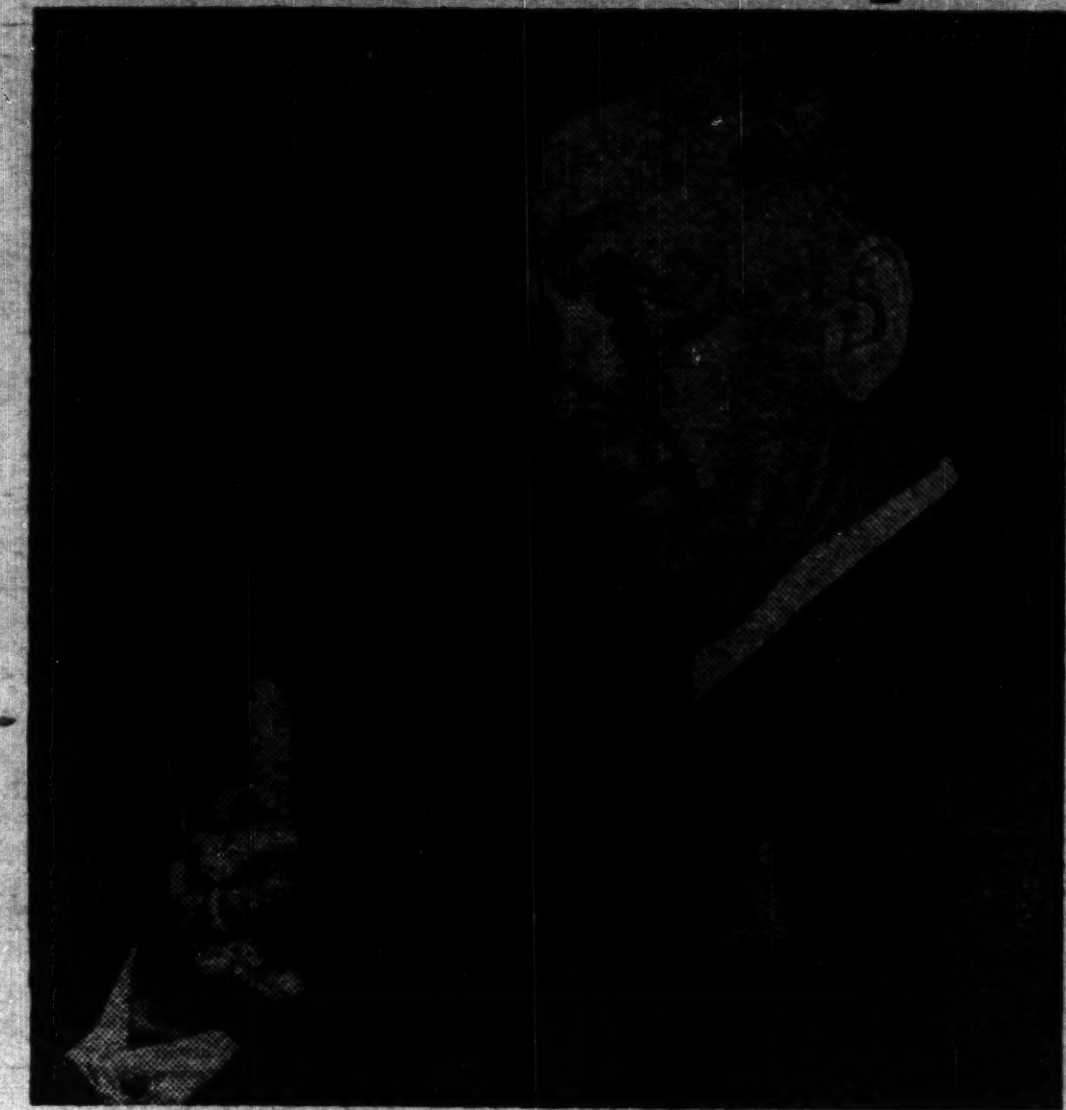
An additional verse might be added on the vast bureaucracy of U. S. governmental officials who advise, direct and control the Marshallized countries. For the Joint Congressional Committee on Reducing Government Spending reports that there are 184,222 American civilians serving federal agencies abroad. Of these, 120,763 are working on six continents for the Department of Defense. The other 63,459 are employed by 27 civilian agencies in 88 foreign countries and six U. S. territories and possessions. (N. Y. Herald Tribune, Dec. 7, 1952.)

France is high with an American civilian force totalling 2,837; Germany has 2,392, and Italy, Britain, Mexico, and the Philippines have more than 1,000 Americans each.

## THE FOREIGN SERVICE

has become one of the largest industries in the United States. It is high paying and very tempting, particularly to the educated professional classes, who are thereby given a personal stake in American expansion.

A report on an economic survey of Europe by the Secretary of Commerce to President Truman (Foreign Commerce Weekly, Dec. 22, 1952) noted "There was an almost unanimous opinion that we have too many people and too many agencies in Western Europe... There are at the moment four men each with the title of 'ambassador' in Paris. French government officials are approached on the same



GEN. GEORGE MARSHALL, whose plan has grown into an oppressive world bureaucracy.

problem by different individuals each claiming to have or perhaps having authority to act. The situation is duplicated in practically every other country of Western Europe."

In fiscal 1953 and 1954, the category in the U. S. Budget which contains the cost of the U. S. bureaucracy overseas (it is titled "International Security and Foreign Relations") will total \$6 billion and \$7.9 billion respectively. In addition to the salaries of the large number of U. S. foreign advisors, this category includes expenses for tanks, guns, planes, munitions and sur-

plus American food and manufactured products shipped abroad.

The U. S. Army is everywhere and U. S. technical assistants from Standard Oil and the other big monopolies are right behind. This is the new internationalism of American capitalism.

## Unions Warn of Payroll Tax in Washington State

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Jan. 12 (FP).—A warning that cities and counties may be levying payroll deduction taxes on workers in this state after the coming session of the legislature has been sounded by labor here.

The Bellingham City Council has already enacted a city payroll tax of 0.1 percent on all workers' income. It is inequitable at present because of a state supreme court decision holding it unconstitutional.

The court fight against the tax ordinance was carried by labor, with Local 3300, International Woodworkers (CIO) and the United Mine Workers taking the lead.

Signs of a campaign to enact enabling legislation on a state level to permit the city and county payroll deductions include the election of Malcolm McBeth as a Republican state representative. McBeth, before his recent resignation from the City Council here, was a prime advocate of the payroll tax.

Republican Gov. Arthur B. Langlie's repeated emphasis on shifting responsibility for schools, social security and other state services back to the local government level is another danger signal to labor.

# Detroit Cop Chief's Admissions Show the Smith Act Frameup

A sensational exposure of the crude frameup of the six Michigan citizens indicted under the Smith Act on Sept. 17 is supplied by Donald S. Leonard, former State Police Commissioner and now Police Commissioner of Detroit. The Civil Rights Congress re-

called a statement issued by Leonard on March 7, 1952, which gives the lie to the government charge that Nat Ganley, Tommy Dennis, Saul Wellman, Helen A. Winter, William Allan and Phil Schatz "conspired to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Nettled by newspaper criticism of his failure to arrest Communists under the State "Subversion" law, Leonard, then state police commissioner, issued the following statement which was published in the Detroit News, March 7, 1952:

"Force and violence is the key to any prosecution for this crime."

## Recess Pension Negotiations at Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 15 (FP).—Pension-insurance contract talks between Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the CIO Electrical Workers were recessed indefinitely Jan. 13.

At two meetings of the negotiators the previous day, the union's plans for improvements of the insurance, retirement and hospitalization programs were discussed.

Westinghouse was scheduled to meet Jan. 19 with the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions for contract talks. The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers may also open its contract on the same subject Jan. 19.

None of the unions can strike over the social benefits program now being considered. Under their contracts, they cannot discuss wages until April.

"So far, we have never been able to prove that any person, even an admitted Communist taught or advocated overthrow of the government by that means."

"We have no proof that they committed subversion. Even our undercover agents who attended Communist meetings could get no such proof."

"When the Communists talked about what they wanted to do, they spoke of reforms to be sought without violence. Any citizen can talk of changing the American system by peaceable means."

The article in the Detroit News further quoted Leonard that the state police "anti-subversive squad had its eyes on most of the known or suspected Communists in the

state, but no evidence has been found that would make prosecution for subversion stand up in court."

Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said: "No amount of backtracking, doubletalk, explanation or interpretation, can conceal the fact that Police Commissioner Leonard has unwittingly proven what we have been saying over and over again. The charge against the six Michigan defendants indicted under the Smith Act is a frameup, to be unfolded with the usual anti-labor technique through the 'testimony' of high paid, disreputable informers, to the accompaniment of hysterical newspaper headlines and editorials."

# Jerseyites Keep Sending Funds

Three friends of the Daily Worker in Mine Hill and Dover, N. J., contributed \$20. And from Maplewood, N. J., came another \$5 from an 87-year-old man who has been a Communist since 1885 and now lives on a \$52 monthly pension. He wants it credited to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's column. There is \$2.50 from still another Jerseyite. Readers from that state have done an outstanding job in the campaign.

From Butte, Montana, comes \$5 and a message saying "it is a better paper now and I think it will sell better." A Bismarck, N. Dak., reader send \$3 and there are dollar contributions from Memphis Tenn., Madison, Wis., and Tulsa Okl. A 78-year-old Philadelphia sends \$1.50 and his Worker sub renewal.

From Salisbury, N. C., comes \$10 and there is \$3 from a Hungarian-American worker of Dayton, Ohio. A Seattle reader sends \$3, and from Los Angeles comes another \$5.

There is another \$20 contribution from Philadelphia, and a reader in Corning, N. Y., sends \$10.

New York contributions include \$65 from Brighton friends, income from their recent Freedom of the Press concert; and more than \$300 contributed at the fine steak dinner Friday night which the DW staff threw for the publishers. These contributions include \$50 from garment workers, who have now given \$2,000 to the campaign; 76 from distributive workers; \$40 from public workers; \$20 from two Queens friends, and a

lot of individual donations.

A student of the Bronx High School of Science contributes \$2; a waterfront worker collected \$10; there is \$5 from an Amalgamated clothing worker.

A "mourning Compassite" is critical of our paper but sends \$1 to help keep an "opposition paper" going.

A "young woman from East New York, Brooklyn" sends \$3 and writes: "I haven't been reading your paper too long but find it an absolute necessity now that I've become a subscriber."

The ever-present Mrs. Phillips of Brooklyn, who sends her "buck to help" every few days throughout the year comes through with another one. And there are several additional individual subs.

## briefly told

### 55 Years in Pits

John Margenthaler, 84, of Pinckneyville, Ill., was presented with a 50-year membership pin in the United Mine Workers. Margenthaler started in the mines when John Mitchell was UMW president and dug coal for 55 years.

### Cost of Eating

At the U. S. Steel and Republic plants in Chicago, workers have taken "a wage cut." The plant canteens have raised their prices again.

A cup of tea is now 15 cents. Sandwiches, soup, milk sell for "Palmer House Prices."

The canteens are run by Factory Stores, Inc., an outfit veiled in mystery. They run the food concessions and the steel companies shrug off all beefs about the prices.

But the workers are convinced that somewhere down the line the steel firms are tapping off a golden flow of profits from these lucrative canteens.

### Visiting a Congressman

A delegation of UE workers of Newark, N. J., visited Congressman Hugh Addonizio and proposed that he sponsor a meeting on the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law. Addonizio agreed to discuss the matter with another Congressman and then call a parley of labor and community organizations to prepare the meeting. The delegation also discussed with Addonizio Taft-Hartley repeal, suspension of the Wage Stabilization Board, FEPC, and cutting taxes on low incomes.

### Steel Profits

Because of tax rebates and other concessions from their biggest customer, the U. S. armaments program, the Steel Trust has had a highly profitable year, in spite of the long steel strike.

Those facts were pointed out in USA-CIO Local 65 paper (South Chicago) which showed that U. S. Steel was well taken care of in Washington.

"They have their friends in Congress to take care of their purse strings," the paper declared. "Have you?"

The local's organ pointed out: "For July, August and September, Big Steel's profits after taxes amounted to \$30,000,000—a tidy sum, considering that we were walking the picket line from June 2 to July 26."

For the three-month period including the strike, U. S. Steel profited eight millions more than in the preceding quarter and three millions more than in the same quarter of 1951.

### Contract Violation

Failure by the Lerner Blouse Co., of Philadelphia to live up to its agreement to send work out only to registered union contractors, cost the firm a \$350 penalty. The money was turned over to the ILGWU's retirement fund.

## Daily Worker

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## THE PROTESTS MOUNT

THE STATE DEPARTMENT and the press have joined in hysterical outcries to cover up the Project X murder plot in Moscow. This is intended in part, at least, to stem and to dissolve the now world-wide movement on behalf of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Ten days ago the State Department brought Benjamin Bradlee, press attache in the Paris embassy, to the U.S. to prepare a massive propaganda drive to justify the execution of the innocent couple facing death in Sing Sing's execution chamber. Bradlee prepared a campaign document which has been distributed to 40 countries with a view to countering the sentiment for clemency. (For reasons best known to the State Department, this document has not been made available in the U.S.)

But the State Department's efforts abroad have been in vain. Instead of the tumult being stilled, it has risen. Instead of world public opinion being silenced, new voices have joined in the plea for executive clemency.

The State Department, the Scripps-Howard and Hearst press—which have headed the campaign for destroying Ethel and Julius Rosenbergs—are attempting to twist Moscow revelations to their own criminal purposes. They aim to deluge the growing movement for clemency with thousands of words in which they try to transform the uncovering of a Project X murder into anti-Semitism.

In respect to both issues—the plot in Moscow, and the Rosenberg case—the State Department does not face an ignorant public.

People in Europe will recall that another recent Project X enterprise—exposed only a few months ago—the proposed murder of German right-wing Socialists by a group of Nazis.

Is it beyond the possibility of doubt, people in Europe will ask, that the Project X directors who could foster a Nazi gang—whose stated purpose was to murder West German Socialist leaders—would not utilize every possible avenue to murder Soviet leaders?

The people of the 40 countries to which the State Department has circulated its kill-the-Rosenbergs document will not be swayed—by the most slippery arguments—from the thought that the cry for the Rosenbergs' death sounds chillingly like an echo out of Europe's Nazi past.

But the State Department's propaganda failure in Europe will not of itself save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. These are crucial days. It is here in the U. S. that the issue—life, not death, for the Rosenbergs—must be resolved. It can only be resolved if the campaign for clemency mounts with each passing day.

## TRANSIT STRUGGLE WIDENS

THE STRIKE of 8,500 private bus company workers entered its third week yesterday with no indications of serious efforts by either the city or the companies to settle it. As had been apparent from the start, the companies refused even to make an offer unless they are first assured of another fare increase.

The Mayor, by his maneuvering for a deal that would result in a cut of weekly earnings upon institution of the demanded 40-hour week, has eliminated his usefulness as a possible mediator the workers could respect. The administration in Albany has shown little more interest in the strike than the possibility of turning the situation into a political football.

It is quite evident that the striking workers are facing a serious situation and a threat to their union. But so far there has been little evidence of the kind of support the CIO unions, from the national office down to the locals in New York, promised the transport workers in wires when the struggle began. Nor has there been anything more tangible than a wire from the AFL's Central Trades and Labor Council.

The bus companies apparently feel encouraged by the slowness of the support to come through in a manner really needed. That is why they seem content to just wait the struggle out while the workers feel the pinch, the public suffers, and the newspapers attack the strikers hysterically.

The strike of 10,500 transit workers in Philadelphia for basically the same 40-hour week with no pay cut points up further the determination of the TWU's members to win. The entire labor movement of Philadelphia should back that city's strikers.

It would be sad, indeed, if what seems like an internal struggle within the TWU should to any degree jeopardize a victory in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia workers are clearly for the walkout, as shown by the 100 percent effectiveness of that strike. That is the basic fact and labeling the strike "wildcat" by Michael J. Quill will not help the union.

The important point is that more than 18,000 transit workers are on strike and everything must be done to help them win.



## World of Labor

by George Morris

### What Rosenberg Case Means to Labor

THIS IS BEING WRITTEN as minutes tick away towards the life or death deadline for the Rosenbergs. Until quite recently, the movement to save the Rosenbergs seemed small. Even some progressives in labor leadership, I am sorry to say, limited their opinions to private circles. But the protest movement that seemed like a trickle a few short weeks ago is fast swelling into a torrent of anger. The close proximity of death for the condemned couple has moved the conscience of millions.

Albert Einstein, the great scientist, summarizes the feeling that has come over great masses when he wrote the President "My conscience compels me to urge you to commute the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

A pro-clemency petition signed by 1,500 leading Protestant clergymen of the country is inconceivable without a groundswell of support for the movement. The movement for clemency is just as strong among Jewish rabbis and people in science, art, and other fields of culture.

So tremendous is the movement for clemency that even Walter Winchell who has been screaming death for the Rosenbergs, put out a story that clemency is likely. Winchell may mean it, or he may be interested in putting down the growing tide of protest. The important point is that the Rosenberg case has become an issue on the front pages of every newspaper in the country. The dam is broken. It no longer takes special courage to speak out on the Rosenberg issue.

BUT WHY are the leaders of labor still timid? With the exception of a very small minority, with as yet not a single one of the top CIO or AFL heads among them, only a handful of unions or union leaders have spoken out.

You hear occasionally of some leaders whose minds are troubled, who say they will intercede with the President or a judge, but God forbid that any-

thing be said in public of their effort. I'd like to confront these silent labor leaders with Einstein or Urey, the two who probably had more to do with the atomic program than any other two men in America. They not only told the world they are for clemency, but, on the basis of their authority as atomic scientists, questioned the guilt of the Rosenbergs.

Could it be that anti-Communism is so deep-seated in these leaders of labor that it blinds them and blacks out their very conscience? That they even forget their own abhorrence of capital punishment? This cowardice, if it continues, can have extremely serious repercussions for the labor movement. In the first place the great number of people who are calling for clemency, are left wondering if labor is an advanced or a hind part of our population. Second, the public will conclude from the silence of the labor leaders that they will cave in against attacks

which the labor leaders themselves fear will come in extra-strong doses from here on.

FINALLY, as every labor leader knows only too well, the main element among those who are screaming today for the blood of the Rosenbergs are the same people who also howl the loudest against labor. They are the anti-Semites, the champions of the Walter-McCarran Law, the most rabid thought-control mobsters and union-busters of every description.

These are the people who are now pressing for a death penalty in peacetime for what they may classify as "espionage." They want a rehearsal in Sing Sing for the next stage of their thought-control drive and their drive against labor in general. They are watching with interest this stony silence of the labor movement on the Rosenberg case. They will surely see in it a barometer of labor resistance and be encouraged to new and more drastic steps.

The Scripps-Howard and Hearst press especially are whipping up a "death to the Rosenbergs" campaign in their pages because they are most anxious to keep the people, especially the labor leaders, frightened. I say to these leaders of labor, if the Rosenbergs are electrocuted, you will long rue the day it happened. The minutes are ticking away fast. You can still send your wire to President Truman and demand clemency for the Rosenbergs!

### FUR WORKERS TO OBSERVE POTASH'S 50th BIRTHDAY

The 50th birthday of Irving Potash, will attend.

Potash, imprisoned manager of the Furier Joint Council, will be celebrated tomorrow night (Saturday) by thousands of fur workers and their friends at St. Nicholas Arena, 66 St. and Broadway, with a Concert and Ball for the amnesty of Potash and the other Smith Act victims.

Potash, one of the original group of 11 who were indicted and convicted under the Smith Act, has already served 18 months of a five-year sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Potash's prison term began in the midst of the workers strike of 1951, shortly after he had once again been re-elected manager of the Joint Council by a tremendous vote. His 25-year record of service to the labor movement included outstanding leadership in the struggle to rid the fur and other needle trade industries of gangsters and racketeers.

In addition to President Ben Gold, of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Mrs. Gita

The program will include Howard Da Silva, Leon Bibb, Lee Pine, Jeanne Rosenbloom and other artists. Dance music will be provided by Allan Tresser and his band.

The concert is being organized by the Free Potash Committee of the Furriers Union.

### Fears W. Europe Army May Be Nazi

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 14.—Paul Reynaud, French premier when France surrendered to Germany in 1940, said yesterday the six-nation anti-Soviet West European army ordered by Washington might become a German army in a few years.

"Without the British," he said, "the European army would start off by being practically a Franco-German force. But in view of France's heavy commitments in Indo-China, it might become within a few years virtually a German army."



## Vigil

(Continued from Page 1)  
empty now, of course, except for one of the cops from the squad car. He is jumping up and down on one of the planks to test it. No mishap must mar the ceremony when Truman gives way to Eisenhower.

Four o'clock and the midnight-to-two shift is back again to relieve us. We drive to Inspiration House, where there are coffee and sandwiches and cots for brief naps. But we stay up to talk to a young Negro student-nurse. Her brother was killed in Korea and she has been marching now for two weeks—most of the time two hours on the line, two hours off—twelve hours marching out of every 24.

Six o'clock and zack to the line again. Now there are some lights on the lower floor of the White House, but the bedrooms, of course, are still dark. This is the hour when Washington begins to stir—that is, the workers—and they stand across the street as they transfer from bus to trolley and watch the vigil. Though it is still dark, they can read the signs easily, for the street lamps around the White House are bright all night. A large number of them are Negroes—the office workers don't come by until later. Cars—each one carrying four and five workers—pass by. They have watched the vigil every morning. And some of them by now lean out the car window and call, "Hi."

It is slowly becoming light, and the first rays of the sun hit the bedroom windows upstairs.

At seven, the street lamps are turned off. Some guards come out of the White House to sniff the morning air. Now people are passing on foot, close by the marchers, on their way to work. Leaflets are offered to them. Some take them, others avert their eyes and pass on quickly. This is oath-ridden Washington, and for a government worker even to stare with interest requires courage.

Most of the Negro workers accept the leaflets and put them in their pockets. Some of the white people who accept throw them away a few feet on. The police have placed a large litter can next to the leaflet distributor. It carries the words: "It's the law. Don't litter the streets."

The law on litter is one law that is still strictly enforced in Washington. It has not gone the way of the laws guaranteeing a fair trial.

Eight o'clock. The next shift comes to relieve us. Then to Inspiration House for a few hours of sleep and back to the line again at noon.

It is a beautiful sunny day now—the kind of day for Ethel Rosenberg to be playing with her two little boys in a playground in Manhattan's East Side.

Pennsylvania Ave. is crowded now—with Government workers on their way to lunch and with the usual visitors to Washington. The four "counter-pickets" are there, separated from us by a wooden horse—they come late and leave early.

Little hostility is expressed by the passers-by to the vigil, but what there is, comes mainly in the form of anti-Semitic remarks—sharp commentary on the nature of the case despite all the government denials.

The vigil marchers were elated the other day when one passer-by stopped, handed them a \$5 bill and disappeared in the crowd.

A man walks by, munching from a bag of candy. He stops to take a leaflet and then pours the contents of the bag into the hand of the distributor and goes his way.

There is a mother on the line now—from the midwest. She is spending her two-week vacation marching for the Rosenbergs. "What other kind of vacation could I take?" she says. She has brought her little boy with her because she could not leave him at home, but she dutifully brings him to the line only after school hours.

A huge moving van enters the White House grounds and stops. Waiting for Truman's belongings. This reporter leaves to send off a dispatch. On his way down Pennsylvania Avenue he notices that everybody is staring at him curiously. After walking through two blocks of crowds he suddenly realizes that from his shoulders still swings the sign with the word "clemency"—the word which every person who wants to preserve America should carry on his lips in these fatal hours.

## Bus

(Continued from Page 1)  
in weekly earnings.

A round of terminals showed 24-hour picket lines with not a vehicle running. One striker, summing up the issues, said:

"We want a one-year contract, the money now, not spread over two years, and no additional one-man operation of buses."

Meanwhile, president Michael J. Quill of the TWU, who termed the strike "wildcat," and Mayor Joseph Clark pressed for a referendum vote on the pact submitted. After lengthy deliberation, the executive board of Local 234, TWU, split 21 to 12 to submit to the demand for a referendum and set the secret balloting for Saturday on acceptance or rejection of the pact. The results are expected by 9 p.m. Saturday.

But the executive board at the same time, rejecting Quill order of no aid to the walkout, voted support to the strike. The pact had been rejected at a mass meeting attended by an estimated 4,000 workers on the eve of the strike Tuesday night.

By ELIHU HICKS

A cheering rally of 4,500 striking bus workers yesterday unanimously approved the rejection of a company offer to arbitrate the issues in the 15-day bus strike. The rally, largest since the strike began, re-emphasized the determination of the men to settle for nothing short of a 40-hour week at no cut in take-home pay.

Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, assured the men: "As long as we remain united, and as long as we know our goal, we will win."

Support from the 11,500 airline workers in the TWU airline local was brought to the rally by Jim Hoyt, chairman of the local. Hoyt declared that if the bus workers won it would provide a basis for an improved airline contract, which reopens next month.

### FARE ISSUE

The Board of Estimate and the union had previously both rejected the arbitration plan offered by the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Avenue Coach Co., which insisted on a higher fare and lowered taxes. The Board of Estimate held any plan, would have to keep the 10-cent fare.

The union objected that the plan left the choice of an arbitrator to Mayor Impellitteri. Quill declared the union could have no faith in a referee appointed by "an anti-labor mayor with anti-labor advisers."

Even if the plan was revised, it was doubted the other companies would go along. The Third Avenue Transit Company, the largest company, announced it would not consider arbitration without prior assurance of a 15-cent fare.

Quill repeated any pact must include all eight private lines.

The State Public Service Commission ordered to investigate the

strike by Gov. Dewey, has set accountants and rate experts working on company books.

At least six subway accidents and power failures were reported Wednesday. At the BMT and IRT station at 60th Street and Lexington Ave, 25 cops struggled to hold back crowds overcrowding the narrow platforms. At another jammed station, one woman fainted and another caught her foot between the platform and a train. A fire on the Brighton Line and several power failures caused further delays.

## Case of '73'

(Continued from Page 1)  
office, had their cases severed on account of serious illness.

Defense attorneys James Wright, Mary Kaufman and Frank Serri joined with McTernan in objecting to the biased character of Judge Dimock's charge to the jury. They charged his instructions actually "rewrote" the indictment and placed the defendants on trial for charges not returned by the grand jury. This, they argued, was "contrary to the provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution."

The portion of the judge's instruction dealing with the nature of the indictment was "utterly insufficient to instruct the jury as to the nature and importance of the presumption of innocence and burden of proof," the defense lawyers argued.

They charged the court's instructions failed to advise the jury that reasonable doubt may be based on one of two things: (a) its analysis of the evidence and determination of the credibility of the witnesses; or (b) the absence of evidence. The judge, they said, also failed to advise the jury that defendants are entitled to rely for their own defense upon testimony or other evidence brought out during cross-examination of prosecution witnesses.

The court's instruction on the

law of conspiracy, the defense charged, "minimizes in every respect the legal requirements of proof of conspiracy." The defense statement declared:

"The instruction wholly fails to advise the jury that central to the issue of whether a defendant is a party to the conspiracy is his intent—his specific intent to violate the law or his reckless regard as to whether or not the acts he performed were in violation of the law."

"The instruction is further deficient in that it fails to spell out the requirement that the defendant have knowledge of the objects of the conspiracy."

Judge Dimock was further charged by the defendants with failing to advise the jury that statements, policies or programs of the Communist Party may not be imputed to any defendant "merely by virtue of his membership in that party."

The court, they argued, should have warned the jury that statements or declarations or acts of officers or members of the party may not, under the Constitution, "be imputed to any defendant merely because such defendant was an officer or member of the party."

Judge Dimock overruled the defense objections after spending less than an hour studying them.

Shortly after the jury returned from lunch, the forelady sent a note to the judge requesting a copy of his charge and of the summation of the defense and prosecuting attorneys.

The judge turned down the request on the ground that this material was not evidence.

The defendants were permitted to leave the courthouse to be recalled in case a verdict is reached.

### BRIEHL'S

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Such are the values offered at Greenberg-Rosen Co., 80 Fifth Ave., corner 14th St., N. Y. (Entire 5th Floor.) See them today. Thousands to choose from in sizes 34-50 for regulars, jungs, shorts, stoufs and extra longs. Three elevators to serve you.

### To All Press and Club Representatives BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the New York-Harlem Late Edition.

Circulation Dept.

### Building Materials—

Here is an example of a business just waiting for the proper, merchandise-minded owner to revive the thriving trade it once enjoyed. Father and son are partners in this business. The father is well past the retirement age and the son is better equipped for other lines of business and consequently has not been interested in maintaining this one. Several new and modern franchises now dropped, could be renewed by a new owner. Much trade, therefore, has gone to other construction yards—the client of which is 10 miles distant. Approximately 3 acres of land on the main street two blocks from the center of town and 3 buildings, including a sawmill, are offered. There is complete equipment including all necessary implements for the processing and handling of all building materials. Woods nearby are heavy with hardwood and a few years ago this business employed 30 men full time. There are 5 trucks and a semi-trailer, which while not the latest models, are in good operating condition. This business, based on previous earnings, is capable of a yearly gross of \$150,000 to \$180,000. The buildings and land, machinery, equipment and inventory are worth almost twice the sale price. Priced right for an aggressive administrator who knows a bargain, this business is being offered for \$27,500.—No. 228-2421, in care of Daily Worker.

## Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED  
STAFF MEMBER of the Worker and family desperately need four-five room apt. in Manhattan. Phone AL 4-7964, ext. 12.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS  
MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Jan. 15, at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50c weekly. Don't write for information, come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

APPLIANCES  
IMPORTED Stainless Steel Flatware. Rated Best by Independent Consumer Research Org. 4 Pz. Place Setting, Reg. \$9.18. Spec. \$5.85. Standard Brand Distributors, 167 Fourth Ave. (15th and 16th Sts.) OR 3-7819—30-minute free parking.

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CALL HYacinth 8-7897 for soft, reworked, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, upholstered. Completely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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# An Open Letter to Upton Sinclair About the Case of the Rosenbergs

Dear Upton Sinclair:

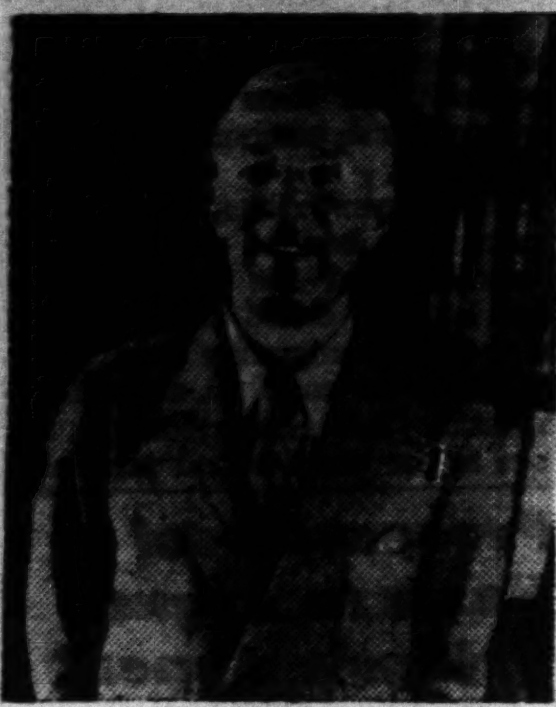
Many years ago you were good enough to help me with an article that I was writing on the mistreatment of American literature in Hollywood films.

I am now appealing to you, the author of *The Jungle*, *Brass Check*, *Boston*, *Oil*, *King Coal*, *The Goose Step* and other famous works of social protest, to lift your voice for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

These two people were convicted on much less evidence than the evidence that sent to death the innocent Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti—whose life and death you told so well in your fine novel, *Boston*, a novel that helped me and others to better understand the horror of the crime committed against them by the State of Massachusetts.

Such authorities as Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winners, who probably know more about atomic secrets than anyone in America, have asked for clemency for the Rosenbergs because they see gaping holes in the government's case against them.

I am appealing to you, Upton Sinclair, to join your illustrious name to theirs and to others like Jean Paul Sartre, Herbert Read, Jean Cocteau, Martin Anderson-Nexo, Sylvia Townsend Warner, Waldo Frank, Diego Rivera, David Siqueiros, Mme. Romain Rolland and Julien Benda who have asked for clemency.



UPTON SINCLAIR

And to Vincenzina Vanzetti sister of the martyred Bartolomeo whom we all loved, who from her home in Italy wrote to our President: "I want to cherish the great hope that you will want to listen to and accept the appeal of a humble woman to whom the great pain suffered gives the strength to implore from you an act of justice."

I cannot believe, Upton Sinclair, that you will remain silent and let the Rosenbergs die for a crime they did not commit.

I cannot believe this of the man of social conscience who wrote about little children who toil from sunup to sundown in Southern cotton mills, of mothers who sew by candlelight in tenement garrets to keep fatherless

families together, "of the man who lies upon a bed of rags, wrestling in his last sickness and leaving his loved ones to perish."

I cannot believe this of the man who wrote so eloquently of miscarriage of justice in the novel, *Boston*, of the crisis in our schools and colleges in *The Goose Step* and *The Goslings*, of the corruption of the press in *The Brass Check* of the horrors of industrial slavery in *The Jungle* and *King Coal*, who wrote about the insulted, injured and oppressed caught beneath the wheels of "the juggernaut of Greed!"

In your best works, you spoke with the voice of the millions, the voice of humanity "calling for deliverance!"

You spoke of "the everlasting soul of Man, arising from the dust; breaking its way out of its prison—rending the bands of oppression and ignorance—groping its way to the light!"

Dear Upton Sinclair, as a long-time student and admirer of those books of yours that cried out against injustice I am appealing to you to speak thus again—for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Do this and you will give inspiration and courage to many, many others who fear to speak out!

Sincerely,

DAVID PLATT,  
Daily Worker,  
Feature Editor.

## Ted Tinsley Says

### IT AIN'T HEALTHY

The American Association for the Advancement of Science recently met in St. Louis, where they heard Dr. Conway Zirkle of the University of Pennsylvania hold forth on the subject of science in the Soviet Union. Dr. Zirkle predicted, according to a Science Service dispatch, that "the destruction of science in the Soviet Union caused by slavish following of the Communist party line is about to spread to many fields that have not yet been corrupted."

Dr. Zirkle was moved to make this statement by the news that the Soviet Union is planning public discussions of many phases of scientific activity. Yet even according to Dr. Zirkle's analysis, "despite the fact that a large part of science has been ruined, Russian physics is good, mathematics is excellent and engineering is probably adequate. . . ."

He explains this by saying that these are sciences that can be tested by performance "such as by exploding an A-bomb."

Note how quickly the example of the A-bomb leaps to Dr. Zirkle's mind when he speaks of "performance." His statement also implies that results in other sciences, such as physiology, biology, or psychology, cannot be tested by performance—which may be true as far as the University of Pennsylvania is concerned.

But that's the situation. And what is the result of this ruin of science in the Soviet Union? Let us take agronomy. In the Soviet Union the science of agronomy is in a miserable state and agronomists slavishly follow the Communist Party line. As a result Soviet farms have produced bumper crops, new and harder varieties, and are feeding the people better than ever before.

In countries where individual farming is done on the basis of a splendid "western" (meaning "capitalist") science of agronomy, the

science is terrific but the crops are lousy. To cover this eventuality, "western" scientists bring forth the splendid scientific population theory of Malthus which explains why the splendid science of agronomy does not work.

Now let us consider the science of philology and linguistics in the Soviet Union. Oooh, it's terrible! Simply ruined! As a result, peoples who never before had a written language now have alphabets, and a national literature and drama of their own.

In NATO scientific circles, however, we witness the flowering of the science of linguistics in Churchill's proposal that everybody learn how to say "Yes" to Eisenhower in 500 words of "Basic English."

In the Soviet Union the sciences of geology, meteorology, and geography are completely wrecked. There's nothing left of them. On the basis of this wreckage the Soviet Union has grown wheat in the Arctic, and is planting a magnificent belt of trees, thousands of miles long, to ensure against drought.

Here, where these sciences are at the peak of their glory, once a year the people in the Mississippi Valley pack up their clothes and run like blazes to get out of the river's way in the flood season.

In Greece, "western" science does two things: it figures out that the Greek mountains are unusually rich in minerals, and then it figures out how to keep the Greek people from getting the minerals.

Unfortunately, Dr. Zirkle forgot to read Science, the bulletin of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A recent issue reported the rapid increase in the number of scientific personnel in the Soviet Union, and it commented that this "opens up possibilities of profound new developments in science, technology, and other fields."

## A JUDGE WHO CONFESSED HIS ERROR

Editor, Feature Section:

Against the dark background of Puritan persecution and witchcraft abominations, Judge Sewell stands out boldly in New England history.

Having sat among the justices at the special term of the Court for the trial of the alleged witches, and "yielded a conscientious assent to their condemnation," later when all the hysteria had died down, he became convinced, as well as every one connected with it in any prominent position, of the fatal error of the entire proceedings.

Then, regardless of the mortification he would have to undergo, and moved by the feeling that he had outraged all sentiment of justice, he fostered a general day of repentance and fasting, in which the whole state of Massachusetts participated to express the deep feeling of regret and humiliation.

At the historic old South Church in Boston, in an assembly of the full congregation, he arose and handed up to the pulpit a written confession, acknowledged the "heinous crime" into which he had been led, praying forgiveness of God and his people, with a request to the whole congregation to join with him in supplication "that the errors he had committed might not be visited by the judgment of an avenging God on his country, his family, himself."

The jury also, that served through the trials, signed and circulated a humble declaration of regret for the part they had borne in the trials, "confessing their errors and fears that they had been mistaken and deluded, asking 'forgiveness of God for Christ's sake.'"

It may also be noteworthy that the State made restitution to those who had suffered by loss of property or position.

But who could pay for the anguish and suffering inflicted on the many hundreds of innocent victims. And restore life to those hung or burned at the stake?

Honorable Mr. President, Honored Judges of the Court, ladies and gentlemen of the Jury—Judge Sewell addresses himself to you today!

—Lawrence Collet.

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Dukes a Sure Fire Pro Star

WALTER DUKES again proved, if it needed any proving, that he is the best big man college basketball has seen in a long while. Going into the madhouse of the Fordham gym Wednesday night in a high tension game between the only two remaining major college unbeaten (a status which is built up to great proportions in the players' minds) with the rafter-bulging crowd overwhelmingly pro-Fordham, Dukes scored 31 points to lead Seton Hall to victory.

If you saw the game on television, you saw that the tall young Negro star is not the stationary type of center who stands underneath and gets his points by just tip ins and a painfully mastered one-shot formula. Dukes runs, feints, hooks with either hand from all positions, has drive, fire, quick reflexes and passes off beautifully to teammates when covered. In brief, he is an athlete. Unlike some tall high scorers of college ball who were carefully stylized and never could make it in the tougher pro game, Dukes is unmistakably sure-fire to star with the play for pay boys if he decides to go that way.

The college basketball game of the year now is unmistakably shaping up as a Seton Hall-La Salle clash, which could happen in the Invitation Tourney. Last year La Salle nosed out Seton in the opening round in the most brilliant game of the tourney and went on to win it all. The brilliant Tom Gola, Norm Crekin, Jackie Moore and company of the Philly team are still operating on high, as Manhattan found out the other night.

### Gym Game, But Point Spread Featured!

MEMO ON the contention of some sports columnists that the way to end the bawling on basketball was simply to move the games out of the big arenas to the small gymnasiums. The same papers played up the gambling odds on the Seton-Fordham game. The point spread was the main headline on the World-Telegram and Sun sports page: "Ram Surprising Three-Point Choice Over Setonia"—"Line Upped at News Regan Ailing."

All they really care about is selling newspapers. They write editorials and windy columns expressing shock at the scandals and calling for clean sports away from the sordid commercialism of the Garden—and they laugh out loud at the very idea that they shouldn't print the gamblers' point spread, which are a cynical and direct stimulus to betting on the games and lay the basis for the possibility of trying to corrupt the players.

All together, now. Three cheers for the "free press!"

### Goodbye, Platoons — No Tears Here

HOORAY FOR THE abolition of the football platoon system, say we. The game was starting to look like a De Mille production (is there anything more boring than that?) with players pouring onto and off the field endlessly. Smaller schools which couldn't manage to maintain two separate teams for offense and defense, plus specialists, plus separate coaching staffs for every phase of the game, can now resume on a sensible basis. There can still be reasonable substitutions to rest tired and bruised players, but now the players will be football players. Overwhelming manpower can no longer be decisive by itself. Football is a whole game and there should be whole players. It was getting to the point where a team would ask its scouts to watch out for a promising prospect to be second string holder of the ball for extra points kicked against the wind.

### Maybe Kramer Should Turn Amateur

OUR MAIN HOPE to get the Davis Cup back from the Sedgman and McGregorless Australians is Vic Seixas. And Mr. Seixas was just rudely bumped out of the semi-finals of the Australian Open Championships by 18 year old Ken Rosewall of Australia.

### Negro Scribes Couldn't Vote on Hall of Fame

THE HALL OF FAME vote is now being counted. (This is the annual vote by ten year Baseball Writers Association Members for former big leaguers they feel should be honored at the Cooperstown, N. Y. hall. Each writer gets 10 votes. A player must be named on 75 percent of the ballots to get it, a stiff requirement).

This writers' vote was for Joe DiMaggio—eligible for the first time and virtually a certainty for election, Hank Greenberg, Dizzy Dean, Dazzy Vance, Al Simmons, Bill Terry, Bill Dickey, Ted Lyons, Chief Bender and Luke Appling.

It should be made clear that Satchell Paige, the greatest pitcher of all time, is not eligible yet since he is still active. I vote for Paige, but it put him on the list, stirred up a lot of leagues for a full year and apparently finished. It was the only vote for Paige, but it put him on the list, stirred up a lot of favorable comment from other writers and players, and now the question of Paige getting in (and ending the lily whiteness of the Hall) will be in the forefront when the marvellous one hangs them up for good.

Some may wonder why I didn't vote for Josh Gibson or other great Negro stars obviously better than many already honored in the Hall of Fame. The reason is that the balloting rules specifically restrict the vote to those who played in the big leagues.

This rule is obviously a fantastic injustice to Gibson. Of course Josh belongs with the immortals of our national pastime. The vicious discrimination which kept him out of the big leagues and which he helped fight certainly wasn't of his doing.

We will at the first opportunity move to throw out the "big league" qualification and pave the way to suitably honoring Gibson and any other great Negro stars of the past who belong.

It should be born in mind in this connection that no Negro sports writers take part in the Hall of Fame balloting. There is nothing in print that bars Negro scribes from voting, but two facts add up to just that.

First, only reporters from daily newspapers are admitted to membership in the writers' association, this despite the fact that many of the Negro weeklies have far larger circulations than some of the dailies with writers represented; and have a keen interest in covering and reporting big league ball.

The second fact barring Negro sports writers from the association, and hence from the Hall of Fame vote, is the harsh jun-crow fact that there were no Negro sports writers on any of the daily newspapers.



# 50 Groups Push Fight in Michigan On Walter Act

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—Fifty major church, civic, social, veteran and nationality organizations in Michigan intensified their drive last week to replace or revise drastically the racist Walter-McCarran Immigration Act.

"All of us working together will make this country less restrictive," declared Rev. Harry Wolf of the Detroit Council of Churches, who was elected general chairman of the Michigan Committee on Immigration.

The committee's major objections to the Walter-McCarran Act, as listed by outgoing chairman Boris M. Joffe, director of the Jewish Community Council, include its racist approach to immigration, discriminating through the national origin quota system against Eastern and Southern Europeans and barring entrance to most Negroes, especially from the West Indies; its creation of two classes of citizens—native-born and naturalized; the arbitrary powers it grants immigration officials without judicial review or the right of appeal.

The committee proposes passage

of legislation which would eliminate immigration quotas (based on totalitarian master-race principles) and grant immigration on a first-come-first-served basis, while maintaining the so-called "same safeguards" against entrance of diseased or "subversive" persons, and making special provisions for "escapes from Communist countries" and the overflow from such "overpopulated" countries as Greece and Italy.

Some questions were raised from the floor regarding the "safeguards" against "subversives," several participants pointing out that this has been carried to ridiculous lengths, thereby harming America's reputation in the world.

## PRESSURE ON CONGRESS

Committee members reported that Reps. Machrowicz, O'Brien, Dingell and Lesinski intend to fight the law, and deplored Republican Sen. Homer Ferguson's reported stand in its support. They undertook to continue pressure on all elected officials.

It was reported that the Wayne County Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars had requested national VFW to change from support to opposition, and that Legion members are seeking a reversal of the Legion's stand in favor of the Act. The act was passed over President Truman's veto largely because it was alleged veterans' or-

ganizations demanded it.

A representative of the American Committee on Italian Migration asserted Italian Americans would not let President Eisenhower forget that during the campaign he voiced opposition to the law, and would cooperate with any group which opposes this law.

Governor C. Mennen Williams is being invited to be honorary chairman of the Committee on Immigration. Elected vice presidents were: Boris Joffe, Father Arthur Krawczyk of the Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit; Charles N. Diamond, chairman of the resettlement committee for the Greek community; Mrs. Zaid Woodford Schroeder, chairman of the international relations committee for the National Federation of Women's Clubs; Oran T. Moore of Chrysler Corp., president of the International Institute.

Other officers are: Mrs. Eleanor Wolf, recording secretary, from the Jewish Labor Committee; Florence G. Cassidy, corresponding secretary, director of the nationalities division for the United Community Services and Mrs. Carolyn Sinelli Burns, treasurer, of the Italian Migration Committee.

Board members include William O. Green, grand master, Prince Hall Masons; Attorney George Bashara of Syrian and Lebanese groups; Joseph W. Skutelski, Benjamin Stanczyk and Wladyslaw Szustepinski of Polish groups; Harold Silvers of Jewish Social Service; Mrs. Elizabeth Paurazas, Lithuanian; Councilwoman Mary V. Beck; Alice L. Sicks, International Institute; Mrs. Edward Butler, Committee of Catholic Women and Rev. Werner Kuntz, Lutheran.

## Jefferson Jamboree This Saturday

Hope Foye, Betty Sanders, Les Pine, Bill Robinson, Louise Jeffers are the entertainers who will donate their services to the Jefferson School Student Council's first affair, the "Jefferson Jamboree," this Saturday. Otis McRae and his orchestra will perform.

The affair will take place at the Jefferson School, 16th Street and Sixth Avenue.

mingle with friends, teachers and students at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C. \$1 in advance, \$1.25 at door. This is one affair you won't want to miss!

## Queens

GALA SQUARE DANCE with popular caller Charlie Grosser. Entertainment, fun, refreshments, prizes. Sat., Jan. 17—8:30 p.m. Duo Art Academy, 107-30 Queens Blvd. (Ind. Sub. 71st St. and Continental). Sponsored by Cultural Division Queens Peace Committee. Contr. \$1.25 at door.

## SUNDAY

**Manhattan**  
CLUB CINEMA presents "Laughter Through Tears"—Sholem Aleichem's tenderly humorous tales of Jewish life in old Russia Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL is proud to announce a series of Friday Cultural Forums at the Jefferson School. First Friday Forum: "Problems of a People's Culture in the U.S." Speaker: Samuel Silken, editor of Masses and Mainstream on Friday, Jan. 16 at 8:15 p.m. at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Contr. \$1 (50c for students).

**SATURDAY**  
**Manhattan**  
CLUB CINEMA presents "Laughter Through Tears"—Sholem Aleichem's tenderly humorous tales of Jewish life in old Russia Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

COME ALONG, Sing Along, Dance Along at the Affair of the Year, the gay and exciting Jefferson Jamboree starring Hope Foye, Betty Sanders, Les Pine, Bill Robinson, Louise Jeffers, The Puppets, Otis McRae and band, and others on Sat., Jan. 17 plus 2 floor-fuls of fun, food galore.

# 2 Jewish Coast Papers Ask New Immigrant Act

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—Calls for immediate repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law were voiced by two Jewish community newspapers.

At the same time, I. B. Benjamin, member of the national commission of the Anti-Defamation League, called for rewriting of present immigration laws "from beginning to end," in order that, he said, "this country might return to the practice and principles

of democracy and humanitarianism which enabled America to rise to greatness."

The California Jewish Voice, edited by Samuel Catch, declared: "The McCarran immigration act is an illustration of what follows when the anti-democratic ideal begins to prevail. American gates are open to collaborationists of totalitarianism and closed to the people who defended democracy and sacrificed their lives long before a single American life was jeopardized in the defense of America's own ideal."

The B'nai B'rith Messenger said: "The McCarran-Walter Law, as President-elect Eisenhower has already declared, will have to be altered, if not abolished altogether. It would seem that that alteration or abolition would be for the sake of that very American security McCarran talks about. And once the viciousness is taken out of the act, it should serve as a lesson to legislators that America's future welfare is tied up with a liberal and humanitarian, rather than a reactionary and ill-willed, attitude toward men of all races."

Both Jewish weeklies carried prominently the Washington D.C. comments of Milton Friedman, noted newspaperman, that "for the first time in the history of the U. S. citizens have been divided into two categories as result of legal distinctions between native born and naturalized Americans contained in the McCarran-Walter Law."

## Prosecutor of Nazis to Argue Bridge's Appeal

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Telford Taylor of New York, who served as prosecutor of the top Nazis in the Nuernberg trial, will argue the appeal of Harry Bridges, Henry Schmidt and J. R. Robertson before the U. S. Supreme Court, it was announced here by the defense committee for the three.

As the appeal of the three leaders of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union comes before the Supreme Court from a conviction on stool-pigeon testimony, the New York Crime Commission is preparing to reveal more of corruption and crime running through the regime of "King" Joe Ryan in the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL. It was Ryan who for 18 years has been clamoring for the deportation or jailing of Harry Bridges.

LAST TIMES TODAY "YOUNG CHOPIN"

"ONE OF THE TOP TEN FILMS OF ALL TIME" "CROWD PLEASER"  
A powerful modernization of Sergei Eisenstein's  
**"POTEMKIN"**  
SEEDS OF FREEDOM  
ALEXANDER NEVSKY  
7 P.M. bet 42¢-45¢  
THE ORIGINAL UNCUT VERSION

THE LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

Announces a Forum on:

**THE ARRESTS IN MOSCOW**  
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**THE SLANDER OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN EASTERN EUROPE**

- Questions and Answers
- Speakers and Hall to Be Announced

**Friday, January 23**

7:30 P.M.

## Bronx All-Day ROSENBERG Clemency Meetings Sat., Jan. 17

10:00-11:00 A.M.—Hunts Point Area  
11:00-12:00 A.M.—Jennings St. and Wilkins Ave.  
12:00-1:00 P.M.—Claremont Parkway and Bathgate Ave.  
1:00-2:00 P.M.—Tremont Ave. and Prospect Ave.  
2:00-3:00 P.M.—Allerton Ave. and Holland Ave.  
3:00-4:00 P.M.—Burnside Ave. and Morris Ave.

Come and Bring Your Friends and Neighbors!  
Sponsored by:  
Bronx Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs  
1785 Boston Road, Bronx

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE A weekly series of Friday Cultural Forums at the Jefferson School.

(These evenings will be devoted to discussions of play readings, artist-meets-audience, criticism, theoretical discussion, musical presentations, designed to advancing working class and people's culture.)

**First Friday Forum**  
"Problems of a People's Culture in the U.S."  
Speaker: SAMUEL SILKEN  
Editor, Masses & Mainstream  
FRIDAY, JAN. 16th  
At 8:15 P.M.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
575 SIXTH AVE., N.Y.C.  
(Corner 16th Street)

IRVING POTASH 50th BIRTHDAY

## CONCERT and BALL

for the AMNESTY OF IRVING POTASH

Night of Stars — Dancing to the music of Alex Tresser and His All Stars

SAT. EVE.

**JAN. 17**

8:30 p.m.

**St. Nicholas Arena**

66th St. and Broadway

Tickets—\$1.20 inc. tax at  
250 West 26th Street

Auspices: Free Potash Committee of the Furriers Union



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